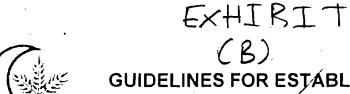
Case 5:12-cv-00 The Tolument I-1 (Filed 01/03/12 Page 1 of 9

NORTH FORK CORRECTIONAL FACILITY REQUEST TO STAFF

TO: Chaplin (List Name of Staff and/or Po	DATE:	DATE: 7/4/10		
FROM: Wendell-Tery: MUSOn Inmate Name (Printed)	Absqus Inmate Number	FN 224100 Housing		
SUBJECT: Vegre die 7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
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STAFF RESPONSE: Jahry 4		1-207 WENDER NELSON		
STAFF SIGNATURE: Olimber	Juft DATE:	7-14-10		
1-100A	THE IS NOT A GRIEVANCE FORM Property of Corrections Corporation of America	Revised: 10/06/08		

Request to Staff





GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING A PARTIAL HALAL KITCHEN IN PRISON SYSTEM

1. Background:

The Islamic requirements of Halal are based upon the teachings of the Quran and the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad. The Quran is the holy book of Islam, which was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The Sunnah is a supplement to the Quran that includes information about the life of the Prophet Muhammad, as well as his sayings and deeds. It is considered the second source of Islamic law.

Halal is an Arabic word meaning "allowed" or "lawful". Muslims are permitted to consume only Halal food. Food is considered Halal if it does not comprise of Haram (prohibited) items, or does not get contaminated with Haram items or if it is not prepared as prescribed.

Under Islamic law, six categories of food have been designated "haram", i.e., prohibited for Muslims: 1) meat of dead animals (carrion); 2) pork and all products derived from pigs; 3) blood; 4) food dedicated to false gods; 5) intoxicants; and 6) carnivorous animals with fangs and birds of prey. Eating these in any form is not permitted for Muslims, unless one is afraid of starvation and feels it is a necessity in order to survive.

Halal products contaminated during production, processing, preparation and/or serving food, with any of the Haram items also become Haram, when one is aware of such contamination. Additionally, there are strict requirements for making the meat of permitted animals Halal. The animals have to be slaughtered by a Muslim in a prescribed Islamic manner.

2. Procedure for making partially Halal kitchen:

When Halal foods are prepared in the same kitchen as non-Halal foods, either at the same time or on a batch basis, certain precautions must be taken. All food preparers, stockers, and handlers must be instructed in these precautions. If at any time, the integrity of the Halal food is compromised, it will be rendered non-Halal and must not be served as Halal. The following are key elements for a Halal kitchen:

- 2.1. Food supplies all supplies must be Halal, certified by an authentic Islamic Halal certifying organization, wherever practical
- 2.2. Food storage Halal items must be isolated from non-Halal ingredients and products
- 2.3. Preparation food should be prepared in a way to prevent cross contamination from non-Halal items

- 2.4. Utensils Halal designated utensils should be used wherever practical, and isolated from non-Halal foods to prevent contamination
- 2.5. Supervision A Halal kitchen must be supervised by a recognized Islamic organization or Muslim Chaplains.

2.1. Food Supplies

All supplies for Halal meals must be slaughtered in the Islamic way, often referred to as Zabiha. Zabiha means slaughtered by Muslims according to Islamic requirements. It is preferred that all supplies be certified Halal. Most of the common food products contain either doubtful or haram ingredients. The procurement office must look for the ones which do not contain any such food products which contain doubtful ingredients.

2.2. Storage

Halal supplies should be stored in separate cabinets, bins, and storage vessels to prevent contamination with non-Halal food. Items that are dry should be stored in sealed containers. Liquids or wet items should be stored in leak proof containers, which prevent other liquids from accidentally mixing with them. They should be clearly labeled as Halal to prevent confusion or contamination. It is preferable to have the items marked "Halal". For refrigerated items, it is preferred they are stored in Halal designated refrigerators with no non-Halal products. If stored in mixed refrigerators with non-Halal products, Halal items must be stored in sealed containers on the top shelves, with no non-Halal items stored in shelves above them.

2.3. Preparation

To maintain the Halal integrity of the food, Halal meals must be prepared in clean equipment. The equipment should be designated for Halal preparation and no other meals should be prepared on this equipment. If this is not possible, Halal meals should be prepared first, on equipment and with utensils that have been recently cleaned, or cleaned and stored in sanitary storage, away from any non-Halal items. They should not have been used for any other preparation after being cleaned. It is preferred that Halal foods are cooked on/in designated Halal ovens must be cooked first, on just cleaned ovens warmers for Halal foods should not be products.

Food preparers can contaminate food in a number of ways, including 1) by using the same food steamers to prepare pork products and non-pork products, such as rice, simultaneously; 2) by handling pork products and then preparing food which would otherwise be Halal, without washing their hands with hot water and soap; 3) by storing pork products and Halal products in food warmers, stacked in such a way that pork drippings leak from one pan and drip onto the Halal dish, 4) by cooking food in kettles or pots that had previously been used to cook with hot water and soap between uses; and 5) by cooking food in ovens in which pork drippings had spilled and not been cleaned properly.

Food preparers should be sure not to work on both Halal and non-Halal items at the same time. Hands and utensils must be thoroughly washed before working or touching Halal food items or ingredients. If during the preparation of Halal foods, one touches non-Halal items, intentionally or by accident, they must wash their hands and utensils thoroughly before returning to work on the Halal food items. Preparers should avoid allowing clothing, aprons, etc. to come in contact with Halal foods and ingredients. It is recommended that certain aprons be designated as Halal use aprons and used exclusively when preparing and serving Halal food items.

2.4. Utensils

Cooking and serving utensils for Halal foods should be thoroughly cleaned before use and no non-Halal items should be cooked in or come in contact with the utensils throughout the preparation process. It is preferred that all food items be Halal when Halal meals are served. If not, serving utensils used for Halal meals should not be used for non-Halal meals and vice versa. It is better if Muslims are allowed to prepare the Halal meals.

Contamination may also occur on food distribution lines, in various ways, including 1) when utensils used to serve the pork dish are also used to serve food which would otherwise be Halal; 2) when pork and Halal dishes are placed next to each other on the serving line and pork drippings spill into the Halal dish; 3) when food is served on dishes that contain residue from earlier pork meals because the dishes were not properly washed; and 4) using common dish waters for Halal and non-Halal serving dishes. Paper and plastic disposable utensils may serve the purpose better to avoid any problems.

2.5. Halal Supervision

Halal food preparation is a matter of commitment to one's faith. It is imperative that Halal food be prepared under the supervision of individuals knowledgeable in Halal food regulations and food preparation techniques. The department may acquire the services of a third party Islamic organization to approve the kitchen, help in purchasing the Halal supplies as well as supervise the preparation of Halal meals. It may also assign the responsibility to Muslim chaplaincy with the department.

3. Special Occasions:

For Muslims there are three special holidays during a lunar calendar year.

- 3.1. Fasting Fasting during the month of Ramadan
- 3.2. Eid ul Fitr Feast after fasting
- 3.3. Eid ul Adha Feast of sacrifice

3.1. Fasting

Most Muslims observe fasting for 29 or 30 days (Lunar month) by eating first meal before dawn and eating second meal after sunset. For the people who would like to fast, a provision should be made to adjust their meal patterns during this month called Ramadan.



This occasion is not similar to Passover for Jews, so additional restrictions about the type of food allowed, do not apply. The food that is good year round is good during the month of fasting. However, it is customary to end the fast each day with dry dates.

3.2. Eid ul Fitr

At the end of the month of fasting Muslims celebrate with special prayers and food that includes treats.

3.3. Eid ul Adha

About 70 days after Eid ul Fitr, Muslims celebrate feast of sacrifice to commemorate Prophet Ibrahim's tradition of sacrifice. Most families in the USA sacrifice a lamb or goat etc. and give away one third of the meat to the needy and less privileged.

Participation in these occasions although not obligatory is highly recommended. It certainly would be a morale booster in an environment where purpose of confinement is correction rather than punishment for the sake of punishment.

4. Conclusion:

It is prohibited for Muslims to eat food that contaminated, if they are aware of the contamination.

Foodservice kitchens that produce non-Halal food are capable of producing Halal food. In order to do so, the kitchen should maintain certain pots and utensils that are not used to cook or store non-Halal food. In addition, where non-Halal food in prepared in the Kitchen, the Halal food should be prepared first, while the kitchen is clean. The kitchen may also supplement Halal meals with many items commonly found in any grocery store, such as bread, cereals, fruits and vegetables which require no preparation. Finally, the kitchen may serve Muslims their meals on disposable plates with disposable utensils to avoid cross contamination where dishes cleaned.

5. Point of Contact:

Dr. Muhammad Munir Chaudry President

Further inquiries may be addressed to IFANCA at:

Tel: 847-993-0034 Fax: 847-993-0038

Email: comments@ifanca.org Website: www.ifanca.org 1013

Case 5:12-Et-Adoos Alemano current 1-9 Utiled 81205/125 Fages diotyd on fur the Americas EXMIBIT (C) 14-101A

CDCR INMATE INFORMAL RESOLUTION FORM

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Distribution:

Original: Facility Grievance Officer

Copy: CDCR Inmate

Copy: COCF Appeals Coordinator

09/09/08





MEMORANDUM

TO: CDCR INMATE Wendell, Nelson_DOC #AB5948

HOUSING UNIT AND CELL NUMBER: FN224

FROM: B. Barton, GRIEVANCE COORDINATOR

DATE: September6, 2010

RE: RETURNING YOUR GRIEVANCE FOR THE FOLLOWING REASON:

	ESUBMIT ON THESE ISSUES:
	Sate and Federal court decisions;
2	
3	
4	
5	Disciplinary actions, CDCR Inmates use the 602 Inmate appeal process;
6	
7	
8	Grievance includes inappropriate statements, false information, profanity or obscene language;
9	
10	Grievances that are prematurely forwarded to the Warden will be returned without review;
11	Grievances against CDCR/COCF, follow 602 Inmate appeal process;
12	Grievance has been addressed prior to and is awaiting an anticipated action or decision;
13	You have refused interview or failure to cooperate;
14	Grievance is obscured by pointless verbiage or voluminous unrelated documentation;
15	Other (See Memo)
<u>INMAT</u>	E MAY RESUBMIT WITHIN TWO (2) DAYS.
1	Grievance filed on forms other than 14-101A or 14-101 B;
2	Must be signed and dated by the inmate; *
3	Department;
4	
5	The complaint does not raise a significant issue concerning rules. Policies, and/or procedures, which CA has control;
6	This complaint must be specific as to the facts (dates, places, personnel involved and how your were affected, etc.);
7	Grievance is incomplete, you have not attached the Informal Resolution or other proper documents to support your Grievance;
8. _ 9.	You have failed to first informally resolve, (place your 14-101A in the Grievance box for processing); Other (Specify) MEMO ATTACHED

Do not remove this page, copy to your Inmate file.



North Fork Correctional Facility

1605 E. Main

Sayre, Oklahoma 73662 Phone: 580/928-8200 Fax: 580/928-9282

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wendell, Nelson DOC #AB5948

FROM: B. Barton Grievance Coordinator

RE: Detail of returned Informal Resolution or Formal Grievance

Your grievance is being returned to you because it does not meet the criteria of an emergency per Title 15 3084.7 (a)(1) which states that "When circumstances are such that the regular appeal time limits may result in a threat to the appellant's safety or cause other serious or irreparable harm, the appeal shall be processed as an emergency appeal."

Per our earlier conversation I will speak with Chaplain Michaelson and ask him to get in contact with you so that your issue can be addressed.

Do not remove this page, copy to your Inmate file.

Case 5:12-cvE00008-HEcyDorsum@ent21-13 CHAILEU 0/1/03/12 Page 9 of 9

Grievance Number:	<u></u>	14-101B
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Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial
Number:	Housin	g Assignment:
INFORMAL RESOLUTION ATTACHED (Not	required for an emergency pri	evance) + VES NO NO
Facility Staff	8. Dental Services	15. Housing
Access to Legal Materials Denied Access to Informal Resolution/Grievance	9. Mental Health Services	16. Laundry
Process	10. Trust Account	17. Recreation
 Reprisal for Using Informal Resolution/Grievance Process 	11. Commissary	18. Visitation
5. Safety/Security	(32. Food Service	19. Programs-education, work, religious, etc.
6. Sanitation	13. Mail	20. Violations of federal or state regulations, laws,
7. Medical Services	14. Intake	court decisions (i.e. ADA or Constitutional rights) 21. Other
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